revivals is going on to a very satisfactory extent in various parts of the country.

exceptions was read before Judge Boardman, and, after some argument, signed. The proceedings to obtain a writ of error were then entered on, and, after some progress in this, the Court adjourned over to Monday.

PERCONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Dr. Roubestine, of Washington, is at the Astor

Captain Robert Catlin, of West Point, is at the Everett House. Samuel Clemens (Mark Twain) is sojourning at

Captain W. D. B. James, of Montreal, is a guest

of the New York Hotel. Senator Jarvis Lord, of Rochester, is sojourning

at the Metropolitan Hotel. Colonel Mansfield, of the United States Army, is

at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Judge Douglas Boardman, of Itacha, is staying

at the Grand Central Hotel. Congressman W. H. Barnum, of Connecticut, is again among the arrivals at the Fith Avenue

The claimant, Tichborne, has removed to more plebian quarters from Brompton square. The subscriptions to the "defence fund" have almost

The French census enumerates 31,586 more married men than married women. How is this? Do that number of French wives keep duplicate hus-

bands ? or are the men widowers ? Among the saddest episodes in the late storm in Minnesota, according to a Western paper, was the freezing of the hands, nose, forehead, everything except the cheek, of a life assurance agent.

Rev. Henry Venn, Prebendary of St. Paul's, Lon-

on, editor of the Christian Observer and Secretary of the Church Missionary Society, died suddenly re cently at his residence, Mortlake, near London. Lord St. Leonard, the oldest member of Queen Victoria's Privy Council, has counted ninety-one years of life's pilgrimage. His youngest colleague

is His Royal Highness Prince Arthur, aged twenty don, a kieptomaniac, who steals boots, carpets and other miscellaneous articles wherever she can lay

hands on them, is to try the reformatory power of six months in lail. Sir Robert Anstrother, Baronet, M. P., presided Antely at a woman's suffrage meeting in Dundee. Professor Masson, of Edinburgh, Rev. George Gilfillan, Rev. Mr. Knight, Miss Beddy, Miss Wigham

and Miss Benton made speeches.

Joseph H. Ford, who killed a man named Beach in St. Louis in 1871, tried for murder, acquitted on the ground of insanity and sent to an insane asylum, has just been discharged from the asylum on

& writ of habeas corpus and is now a free man. Mr. William Skeen, who has been for many years one of the editors of the London Standard, and for thirty years a parliamentary reporter, died a few days since on his sixty-first birthday. He reported debates in the House of Commons with Charles Dickens

Even the mild-mannered Mr. Gladstone, the London Globe admits, may be roused to "simulate" decision and severity, and it advises Prince Cortschakoff not to continue perilous experiments In aggressive Anglophobia. W. E. G. might prove ladstone" we suppose.

Herr Sidow, who during the last fifty years ha been counted one of the most talented and popular preachers of Berlin, has been excluded from the lpit by the Brandenburg Consistery for rationalbuilt by the brancenburg built He has appealed astic tendencies in his teachings. He has appealed to the superior ecclesiastical court and has the popular sympathy. Drs. Seemish and Brückner voted in his favor.

M. Revel, a tax collector in La Rochelle, France. was recently murdered in his own bed, three savage wounds having been inflicted on him with a hatchet. In the ante-room was found the dead body of his housekeeper, and, in the courtyard, her sister, insensible from similar wounds. Ten or twelve thousand francs were stolen, and the assasmins are entirely unknown.

Calcraft, the English hangman, is a robust, be a trine shaky in his gait, who wears a clerically cut black suit and long white hair and beard. His assistant, and probable successor, is a well-to-do Weishman, of thirty-five, who has a morbid fondness for witnessing last scenes. They both are amateur gardeners when not professionally em-

ployed. Edwin C. Balley, formerly of the Boston Herald has purchased the Concord (N. H.) Patriot, one o the oldest democratic papers in New England. Justin Andrews, who was copartner with just sold out his interest to the other partners and retired. Perhaps the twain are to hitch horses again and take a hand in trying to run the New Hampshire democracy.

MUSICAL AND THEATRICAL WOTES.

"One Hundred Years Old" has made a decided hit at the Union Square Theatre. On Friday night the capacity of the theatre was tested by one of the largest audiences ever gathered within it.

Mr. George W. Colby and Mr. Charles E. Pratt were the musical conductors at the grand dramati and musical entertainment given for the benefit of cally and financially proved such a great success. B. Mollenhauer is spoken of as the artist who will wield the baton of musical conductor at Peckter's new theatre.

THE THOMAS SYMPHONY CONCERTS.

The large and critical assemblage that thronged Steinway Hall last evening was not at all unpre-pared for the rich musical treat afforded by the fourth of the series of symphony concerts given under the auspices of Mr. Theodore Thomas Their predecessors had made the most favorable impres-Mon, and it was but natural to anticipate a warm and substantial recognition on the part of an once be said, was, in every respect, a gratifying success, and in an artistic point of view proved i genuine triumph-a fact, by the way, which the audience seemed frequently deter-mined to demonstrate. Rarely indeed has leartfelt satisfaction, simply because from first to last there was little or no room for im-Sumann's Symphony No. 3, in E pro vement. Sajumann's Symphony No. 3, in E flat, was the first work interpreted, after which Miss Anna Mchiig played Chapin's Concerte (No. 2, F miner, Op. 21) in a manner that elicited the most cordial admiration. To be sure she displayed none of that vigorous "pounding" which distinguishes the performances of some artists, but her effort was characterized by a fine sympathetic feeling, an unerring accuracy and expression that took many by surprise. The three wery different and difficult movements were executed by her as only a thorough artist could perform them, and the general approbation that followed was meritoriously won. Beethoven's grand overture to Coriolanus, Op. 62, was played by the orchestra after the intermission, and of itself alone was almost worthy the attendance of so numerous a gathering of musical connoisseurs. Then followed liszt's symphonic poem, "Orpheus," a wierd though marvellous production; and after it Wagner's "Vorspiel, Zu die Merstersinger Ven Nuernberg," which was listened to with mingled feelings of wonder and delight. Altogether the concert was a thoroughly enjoyable one, a preminent feature being the matchless precision and finish of the orchestra. It is worthy of note that at the sixth and last concert, on the evening of April 26, Beethoven's great Symphony No. 2, Upp. 125, D minor, will be produced, and the choral movement is to be sung by the Handel and Haydn Society from Boston, numbering 500 voices. It was performed here some years ago with great success under the direction of Mr. Thomas and Dr. Berge, and its repetition under such circumstances will doubtless be awaited with pleasure. flat, was the first work interpreted, after which

MRS. WHARTON.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Feb. 1, 1873. In the Wharton trial the jury at ten o'clock sent a communication to the Court stating that they were unable to agree on a verdict and asking to be discharged. The Court refused to comply, and the jury at half-past two P. M. was still out. Many rumors are circulated how the jury will stand, but they are only conjecture.

SPAIN.

IN THE STOKES CASE YESTERDAY the bill of French Reports of the Progress of the Carlist Insurrection-Mail, Railway and Commercial Communication Interrupted-Battle with the Royalists and Claim of a Bourbonist Triumph.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

PARIS, Feb. 1, 1873. Communication between San Sebastian and the nterior of Spain has been entirely interrupted by the Carlists, and no mails from that country have been received in Paris for three days past. There is no communication with Bilbao, except by sea, and an attack on that town by the Carlists is appre

The railway between Alsasua and Beasin ha been cut by the insurgents, and the running of trains between those places is suspended. Several Spanish customs officers on the frontie have been driven away by the Carlists and forced to take refuge in French territory.

BATTLE IN THE FIELD AND A BOURBONIST TRIUMPE A Carlist band, entrenched at Sturnoz, was attacked by a force of the royal troops, and maintained their position after a conflict of three hours duration.

The insurgents claim the result as a victory.

Ministerial Explanation of the Situation

MADRID, Feb. 1, 1873. During the session of the Lower House of the Cortes to-day Señor Zorrilia, in reply to a question by a deputy in reference to the insurrectionary novements in the North, said he regretted to an nounce that many excesses were being committed by roving bands of Carlists. The royal forces, were active and were vigorously pursuing the insurgents. The government had received intelligence of the destruction of Maestraz zo's band of Carlists, the defeat of Baball's band and the complete rout of another force of 1,200 insurgents, with the loss of twenty-eight killed including two priests. It was expected that the insurrection would soon be ended, and that communication with France, which was now interrupted, would be restored at an early day.

Zorrilla, speaking as President of the Cabinet Council, asked for an appropriation of 12,000,000 reals to enable the government to put the telegraph lines throughout the kingdom in thorough working order.

FRANCE.

Parliamentary Censure of a Popular War Action.

> TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. PARIS. Feb. 1, 1873

After three days' agitated debate on the report of the committee on the Lyons war contracts, the National Assembly this afternoon, by a vote of 559 against 42, adopted a resolution c the conduct of the parties who had hoisted the red

PORTUGAL.

Executive Interference Against a Labor Strike

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD,

LISBON, Peb. 1, 1873. The strike of the engineers and stokers on the Portuguese railroads has terminated, the government having interfered and compelled them to re

Trains have again commenced running as usual.

GREECE AND ITALY.

Ministerial Discourtesy and Diplomatic Offence.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. ATHENS. Feb. 1, 1873.

The Italian Minister to Greece refuses to have any communication with M. Spiliotakis, the Grecian Minister of Foreign Affairs, in consequence of the receipt of an alleged discourteous letter.

ENGLAND.

Snow Storm in London-Fire in Woolwich Military Academy.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALB.

LONDON, Feb. 1, 1873. curred this morning. The fall was light.

FIRE IN WOOLWICH MILITARY ACADEMY. Fire broke out to-day in the central block of the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich, and the flames were not extinguished until the entire block was destroyed. The total loss is \$250,000.

BOHEMIA.

Political Agitation and Prospect of Public Tumult.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALS.

PRAGUE, Feb. 1, 1873. Disturbances are apprehended in the districts sur rounding Prague because a meeting of Czech dele gates in the Bohemian Diet to protest against di-rect elections was prohibited, and troops have been sent to those localities to suppress any demonstration that may be made

DEPALCATION IN THE POST OFFICE.

The Superintendent of the Newspaper Mail Department Suspended During an Investigation-Supposed Deficit of For the last two or three days whispers have

been heard of a defalcation in the Post Office, and rumor had it that the superintendent of the newspaper mail department was the supposed guilty person. It was not known positively until last night that a defaication of something like nity night that a defaication of something like fifty thousand dollars had really been found, and that attempts had been made by the government officials to hush up the matter as much as possible, all facts having been refused the newspapers.

For the purpose of ascertaining all the information possible in connection with the theit, an attack of the Herald was despatched in quest of some one of the gentlemen helding high official positions in the Post Office Department. He entered the building about nine P. M., and after passing through a number of compartments in which busy cierks were handling, with lightning rapidity, letters and newspapers marked for certain destina-

through a number of compartments in which busy cierks were handling, with lightning rapidity, letters and newspapers marked for certain destinations, finally succeeded in finding the party he desired to see. In reply to various interrogatories the gentleman addressed stated that it was well known throughout the building that there were some irregularities in the books of Mr. Stephen H. Knapp, the superintendent of the mail department, and it was supposed that a deficit of \$40,000 or \$50,000 had been discovered. Mr. Knapp was suspended from his duties last Wednesday, and would remain suspended pending an investigation, which was aiready ordered. He stated, in addition, that the only persons who could furnish any accurate details of the affair were the Postmaster, Assistant Postmater and Cashier; that none of the gentlemen were at that time in the building, and that even if they were the probability was that they would decline to supply any facts for publication.

As nothing additional could be ascertained the reporter was reluctantly compelled to leave.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—LONDON, Feb. 1—3 F. M.—Consols and American securities closed unchanged. Consols opened at 92% a 92% for both money and the account. United States five-twenty bonds, 1860°s, 616, 93%; 1867's, 35%; ten-forties, 92%; new fives, 91%. Eric Railway shares, 53%.

FARIS BOURSE.—PARIS, Feb. 1—A. M.—The Bourse opened buoyant. Renice, 556, 20c.

Livenpool. Cotton Market.—Livenpool., Feb. 1—1 P. M.—The cotton market closed quiet. The sales of the day have been 10,000 bales, including 2,000 for speculation and export. Of the sales 5,000 bales were American Middling uplands, 10d. a 10%d.; middling Orleans, 10%d. a 10%d. IRPOOL BREADSTOFFS MARRET.—LIVERPOOL, Feb. 1— PRODUCK MARKET.—LIVERPOOL Feb. 1-3 um, 13d. a 14d. per gallon for spirits and LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, Feb. 1.—3 M.—Petroleum, 13d. a 14d. per gallon for spirits and d. for redned. Persoleum Market.—Antwer, Feb. 1.—Petroleum, 16f. for fine pale American.

TURKEY.

The Sultan May Visit Vienna-The Succession to the Throne-An Important Question for the Peoples of the East and in Europe.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALS.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 1, 1873. It is expected that His Imperial Majesty the Suitan of Turkey will attend the Vienna Exhibition. Should be do so he will leave Youssouf Izeddin Effendi at Constantinople, and before starting will

proclaim the latter the heir to the Turkish throne. The Question of Succession to the Throne-An Important Dynastic Movement in the East.

The Sultan's action of proclaiming His Highness eddin his successor on the throne of Turkey, should it be persevered in, as it is most likely it will, will exercise a most important and decisive influence on the current of Eastern affairs, and it may be on the active diplomacy of the Old World Great Powers with reference thereto. Very late accounts from Constantinople bring information that there prevails a serious difference among the Turks on the subject of the crown succession. Under the law which has regulated the heirship during the last 500 years the crown alwars passes to the eldest male of the imperial family whose father was on the throne at the time of his birth, so that as a rule the Sultans have been succeeded, not by their sons, but by their brothers. It was in accordance with this law that the present Sultan, Abdul Aziz, ascended the throne on the death of his bother, Abdul Medjid, 25th of June, 1561], though the latter left seven sons. Abdul Aziz has four sons, the eldest of whom, Youssouf Izeddin, was born on the 9th of October, 1857, and is, consequently, under the above law, disqualified for the crown, since at the time he was born his father was not as yet Sultan. The lawful heir in the eyes of the people is the eldest son of Abdul Medjid, Murad Effendi, who was born during his father's reign, on the 21st of September, 1340; but a strong party at court now urges the Sultan to introduce the European system of succession, and declare his eldest son his heir. The old Mohammedan party. ate accounts from Constantinople bring informs owever, is strongly opposed to such a course thich, it considers, would involve a departure from the precepts of the Koran, and as under the forms a Mohammed and is only bound to obey his Koran a Mohammedan is only bound to obey his sovereign in so far as he keeps within its restrictions, and this opposition may lead to very serious results if the Suitan adopt the above proposal. Moreover, it is feared in Constantinople that the Princes of Servia and Roumania, the Khedive of Egypt and the Bey of Tunis, who, as it is, bear with impatience the suzerainty of the Suitan, will seize the opportunity for declaring themselves independent if a Sultan is crowned who, according to the law which existed at the time when they did homage at Constantinople, would not be the rightful heir to the throne.

COLOMBIA.

Hurricane at Aspinwall-Heavy Damage to Shipping-Loss of Life.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

ASPINWALL, Jan. 20, Via Havana, Jan. 31, 1873. }
A terrible hurricane visited this port on the 18th,

The schooner Royal Arch, from New York, wa driven through the Pacific Mail Company's wharf, and seventy-five feet of wharf, the wharf engines and a quantity of merchandise were destroyed The schooner afterwards sunk.

The bark Orient was driven into the railroad wharf and destroyed sixty-five feet of it, and then

lumber schooner C. H. Kelly, from Bruns wick, Ga., and the bark Gilmore ashore.

The British brig Elvie Allen and the bark Lewis T. Stoker, from Boston, were slightly damaged. All the steamships are safe.

The total loss is between half a million and a mil LOSS OF LIFE.

Three persons lost their lives by the storm

CUBA.

Money Market More Quiet-Telegraphs Inter rupted.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

HAVANA, Jan. 31, 1873. Financial matters are more quiet.

TRLEGRAPHS INTERRUPTED. There are numerous complaints from the public in consequence of the interruption of telegraphic ication between Havana and Kingston Telegrams are nine days coming, owing to the bad condition of the short land line between Havana

Communication by cable between Dominics and Martinique is interrupted and a vessel has been engaged to carry the telegrams between those

HAYTI.

Presidential Politics and Attempt at Insurrection-Arrest and Execution.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

PORT AU PRINCE, Jan. 20, } Via HAVANA, Jan. 31, 1873.

There has been an attempt to create an insur rection in Hayti for the purpose of preventing the election for President.

The demonstration was soon suppressed and sixty of the ringleaders were arrested, five of whom were executed.

JAMAICA.

The Governor's Return-War Ships in Port.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. KINGSTON, Ja., Jan. 22, 1873.

His Excellency Governor Grant has returned to The United States steamship Wyoming and the German fleet have arrived at Kingston.

THE BROADWAY PIRE

The Total Loss About Three Hundred and Seventy-Five Thousand Dollars. At twenty minutes to three yesterday morning a are broke out in the five story building, 742 Broad way, on the second floor occupied by Nicol, Cow-lishaw & Co., upholsterers. The fire extended to the whole building, which, about two hours after the fire broke out, was a mass of ruins. The only parties who occupied the building were Nicol, Cowlishaw & Co. and Wood Bros., carriage manu-facturers. The last owned the building, which is a total loss. Their stock was not completely de stroved, being in a rear part saved by the efforts of the police and firemen, who, rushing into the of the police and firemen, who, rushing into the lower story of the building where the carriages were stored, moved them out before the fire communicated. Nicol, Cowlishaw & Co. were not so fortunate. Their stock was completely destreyed, as no one was enabled to save a particle of it, so rapidly did the fire extend. The firm estimates its loss at \$300,000, on which there is \$275,000 insurance. The loss, including everything, will not be more than three hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars.

FIRE IN LIBERTY PLACE LAST NIGHT. Last night, about half-past ten o'clock, a fire

rear of No. 4 Liberty place. The building was owned by George W. Platt, and is damaged to the extent of \$5,000, and the total loss on stock will amount to as high as \$10,000. The tre burned very rapidly and was with difficulty subdued.

PIRE AT HICKMAN, KY.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 1, 1873. Two large commission warehouses, owned by Plant & Brothers and Bondurant & Drury, at Hickman. Ky., were destroyed by fire on Thursday

WASHINGTON.

Our Mormon Relie of Barbarism To Be Investigated.

Anti-Polygamists at the White House.

CONFERRING WITH PRESIDENT GRANT.

Brigham's Despotism, Immoral Rule and Exclusive Policy.

IDAHO AND MONTANA DISGUSTED.

A Congressional Committee Will Probably Dive Into Mormondom.

THE JAPANESE FUND

Passage of a Bill Appropriating

\$120,000 for Heroism.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1, 1873. Utah To Be Taken in Hand Next-Out Relie of Barbarism To Be No Longer Tolerated-A Delegation Conferring With the President-A Commission of

Inquiry To Be Appointed. Congress is beginning to think that it is high time to settle the troubles in Utah, and by some ort of legislation correct the abuses which have several of the Territorial delegates, who declare that in this free Republic there exists the most shameless despotism, a despotism more galling than that exercised by a Pasha in the remotes: parts of the Sultan's dominions. General Negley. of Pennsylvania, in company with Delegates Clag. gett and Merritt, and a HERALD correspondent. called upon the President to-day to have an interview with him upon this subject. The President received the party at once, and signified his willingness to listen to what his visitors might have to say. The conversation began as follows:—

General Negley-Mr. President. I have called today with the delegates from Idaho and Montana to draw your special attention to the terrible condition of affairs in Utah, with the request that you will give them your speedy attention

President GRANT-I am willing to listen to you, rentlemen. Mr. CLAGGETT-It is a shame, Mr. President, that

our beautiful country should have such a plague spot upon its wide domain as this government of Utah. Though you live at a far distance from its lawiessness, Mr. President, you cannot but feel the urgent necessity of some steps being taken to President GRANT-That is very true, Mr. Clag-

gett. The social, political and judicial condition of affairs in the Territory of Utah is retten and corrupt. Every principle of the govern ment of Brigham Young is in direct opposition to the principles of our government. Utah were not within our borders, if it were an adjacent province; we might well excuse our selves from interfering except by the moral effect of condemning its principles; but, as it is, the fina issue with Utah cannot be avoided.

General Negley—As the country becomes more and more settled by immigration along the line of the Union Pacific Railroad the conflict between the Mormons and the so-called Gentiles will b inevitable. It is a question, Mr. President, that is not easy of solution, but nevertheless it is one that cannot be evaded. We are well aware, Mr. President, of your desire to contribute to the welfare of the country, and that to you we can confidently look for a solution of this problem.

After this President Grant sat in silence for some

time, as if he were reflecting; although his face wore no reasonable outward expression. Finally he remarked, "It is a sad case."

Mr. MERRITT-For a long time we people of the Territories adjacent have waited in patience for the government to abolish the despotic and corrupt rule at our own doors; but there has been delay after delay until we feel that the evils of Brigham's management should be no longer borne. The demoralizing effect of this rule, and its exclu sion of all others except Mormons from a share in

President GRANT-Exclusion? Mr. MERRITT-Well, equivalent to that. The aws discriminate with great severity against those who do not belong to Brigham Young's Church, so that It amounts to virtual exclusion. General NEGLEY-One of the worst features of

this government is that it legalizes, in a measure slavery, almost as degrading as that of the blacks

President GRANT-That is really a bad state of

Mr. MERRITT-That is one reason why Brighar Young can build railroads and all kinds of public works so cheaply as to drive away all competition.

President Grant—Just so.

Mr. Claggert—The whole Mormon system is legalizing of what in all other States is punished with imprisonment as felony. It stamps the brow of every child born in the Mormon creed with the name of bastard.

Then followed very interesting statements from the delegates, who furnished the President with copious statistics in regard to the affairs in Utah. When the subject was fully stated the Presiden said, "Well, gentlemen, what is your immediate

desire in this matter? General NEGLEY-The appointment of a specia committee to look into the matter and prepare abasis of facts for future Congressional legislation President GRANT-Gentlemen, I assure you that what you have said to-day has awakened my interest, and I agree with you that something should be done to remedy the unhappy state of affairs in Utah. I am inclined to favor your proposition to appoint a special committee.

The delegation then withdrew. General Negley when outside said to the Herald correspondent that a resolution will probably b introduced in the House on Monday requesting the President to appoint such a commission.

Passage of the Bill Appropriating \$120,000 of the Japanese Fund to Deserving Sailors. In the House to-day a warm debate sprang up on a bill reported from the Committee on Naval Affairs. It was short, but while it lasted it was

pretty sharp. The bill appropriates \$120,000 out of the Japanese Fund, now in the hands of the Secretary of State, as prize money for the officers and men of the two United States vessels who, in in conjunction with several European vessels of war. introduced the bill and explained its nature. Mr. Wood spoke against the bill, believing that the money would not go to the sailors, and that it should be used for purposes of educating. General Butler showed the money would go to the sailors and their heirs, and warmly advocated its passage. General Hawley, of Connecticut, who seems to reiish opposition to Butler, opposed the bill. He declared that the sailors had no just claim on the fund, neither had the government any right to keep it, and that it should be given for educating Japanese scholars, as recommended in a peti-Congress from the leading scholas-institutions of the country. William Beberts favored the passage of the bill. He said it was wrong for Congress to pay a few days ago out of the Treasury nearly \$300,000 to nine men for the destruction of the Albermarie, and now re

fuse \$120,000 to the officers and men who fought for this fund. He said the sailors who risked their

lives, and the widows and orphans of a ose who fell had a better right to a share of it than the college professors had to say who should get it. "Fhist be just," said he "to the brave sailors, and you can then be generous if you please." The bill passed

without a division.

After this the House went into Committee of the Whole on the private calendar, and passed a Montana Indian war claim, after which the House adjourned.

What Caused the Incresse in the Public Debt.

The reason of the increase of the public debt is stated at the Treasury Department to be on ac count of payment during the past month of the in-terest on the Pacific Railroad bonds over the amount retained from pay for services rendered of \$1,826,274. Had it not been for this advance to the Pacific Railroad the debt would have been decreased \$1,420,030 89. There was also disbursed from the Treasury during January, in addition to the ordinary expenses, \$12,400,000 to the Board of Public Works in this city, and \$1,000,000 on account of de ficiencies in the postal revenue, making the total amount of extraordinary expenditures during January \$4,066,294.

The Departmental Appropriations.

The Secretary of the Treasury to-day addressed a letter to the heads of departments enclosing the resolution of the House instructing the Secretary to inform the House what appropriations are necessary for the fiscal year for each department to meet the expenses for postage on official business on account of the abolition of the franking privilege. The Secretary requests that he be furnished, at the earliest practicable earliest practicable moment an estimate of the amount which will be required by each department on matter received inguishing in both cases between written and printed matter, and giving, if possible, the data on which the estimate is based. It is proposed to ask for the appropriation as for postage on official mat-ter for each department, and to give all the details from which the estimates are made to Congress.

Three Per Cents Called In. The Secretary of the Treasury has called in all the outstanding three per cent certificates of the numbers dated between January 25, 1869, to April 14, 1869, as follows:—Five thousands from Nos. 5,546 to 5,651, and ten thousands from Nos. 5,207 to 5,563. The total amount called in is \$660,000. Interest will cease March 31, 1873. Only \$715,000 of three per cents remain uncalled.

Business in the Senate. The Senate was not in session to-day, but the Committee on Privileges and Elections of that body continued the examination of their witnesses. A Scamper of the Hoax Men from the Capital.

The Credit Mobilier brigade left to-night for the North. McComb, Durant and Crane have gone to Philadelphia. Mr. Todd, Vice President Colfax's private secretary, also left on a special mission for Philadelphia and New York. Returning, he will stop at Baltimore for that alibi on the \$1,200 check. The Bribery Scandal in Kansas.

The defeat of Pomeroy in Kansas, coupled with the startling proof of his attempt to purchase his re-election, revives the investigation a year ago nto his election in 1867, which was a lamous piece of whitewashing. Hon. E. G. Ross, who was himself a member of the United States Senate some years ago, testified that Pomeroy told him the election had cost \$30,000. He paid all the bills at the Capitol House, where, as he was a total free whiskey. Some of the members who voted for him received federal offices and others were

The Louisians Investigation. Collector Casey and Marshal Packard, of New Oreans, are expected here to-morrow for the purpose of strengthening the case of Kellogg before the committee on Privileges and Elections. The committee are ready to hear all evidence. It is doubt ful whether any conclusion can be reached at this session, and it is conceded that the committee do not care to make an issue with the State govern

Caldwell to be Censured and Expnerated The same committee to-day decided to finish the Caldwell investigation on Tuesday next. The report will, it is said, exonerate Caldwell, while a minority report is spoken of to-day which will cen-

sure Caldwell's conduct The Louisville Canal Debt. General Weitzel, with a large delegation from ouisville, has arrived here to ask Congress liquidate the indebtedness of the Louisville Canal. which amounts to the sum of \$1,400,000. This

scheme has the reputation of being a first class job

Statistics from the Department of Agri-

The report of J. R. Dodge, statistician of the De partment of Agriculture, upon the comparative numbers of the different kinds of farm animals, as shown by careful estimates annually made by country correspondents, shows a small increase in the horses, cattle and sheep of the United States, wh the number of swine will nearly reach the total of last year. The indicated increase in horses is about two per cent, and the advance cattle is nearly as much. The percentage of horses, as compared with last year, is as follows:-Maine, Rhode Island, Connecticut and New Jersey ninety-nine per cent; New Hampshire, Vermont Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania, Delaware Florida and Ohio, 100; Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Alabama, Tennessee, Inliana and California, 161; Georgia, Kentucky, Illinois and Wisconsin, 102; Iowa, Missouri and Oregon, 103; Louisiana and West Virginia, 104; Mississippi and Texas, 105; Minnesota, 108; Arkansas, 100: Kansas and Nebraska, 110. Mules in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Vir. ginia, Florida, Louisiana and California, 100; Mary-land, Kentucky, Ohio, Michigan, Indiana and Wisconsin. 101: Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennes see, Illinois and Iowa, 102; South Carolina and Ne brasks, 103: North Carolina and West Virginia 104; Texas and Minnesota, 106; Kansas, 107; Ar

The States in which a decrease in cows appears are—Texas, 94; Florida, 97; North Carolina, Alabama, Mississippi, 98; Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Georgia, 99. Those in which numbers are unchanged are Delaware, Maryland, Virginia,

South Carolina and Kentucky.

The following States show an increase:—New York, Pennsylvania, Michigan, 101; New Hamp shire, Vermont, Tennessee, West Virginia, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, 102; Missouri, Louisiana, 103; Maine, Wisconsin, Iowa, California, Oregon, 105; Minnesota, 108. The comparison of numbers of oxen and other

cattle in the several States is as follows:-Texas, 91; Connecticut and California, 95; Kentucky, 96; Florida, 97; Rhode Island, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland and Mississippi, 99; Vermont, Del-aware, Virginia, South Carolina and Georgia, 100; New Hampshire, Massachusetts, New York, Tennessee, West Virginia and Michigan, 101; Alabama Lonisiana, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Missouri, 102 North Carolina, 103; Wiscensin and Iewa, 105; Arkansas, Minneseta and Oregon, 107; Maine, 108; Nebraska, 112; Kansas, 115. In the following States a decrease in the num-

bers of sheep appears:—Louisiana, Tennessee, Kentucky, 95; Mississippi, 96; Iowa, 97; Georgia, In diana, 98; North Carolina, Alabama, Missouri, 99. No change is reported in Rhode Island, Virginia or Texas. Increase is apparent in Maine, New Hamp shire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Mary. and, South Carolina, Florida, Arkansas, West Vir ginia, Ohio, Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Kansas, Nebraska, California and Oregon.

The comparative number of hogs is as follows:-

Vermont, 95; New Jersey, 96; New Hampshire, North Carolina, Mississippi, Texas, California, 97; Rhode Island, Connecticut, South Carolina, Florida, Alabama, 98; New York, Pennsylvania, 99; Maine, Massachusetts, Kentucky, 100; Virginia, Louisiana, Tennessee, Wisconsin, 101; Georgia, Ohio, Michi gan, 102; Delaware, Maryland, Arkansas, Illinois Minnesota, Oregen, 103; Missouri, 105; West Virginia, 106; Indiana, 109; Nebraska, 118; Kansas, 120. Senators Looking for Vacancies.

A number of the Senators called on the President

and others visited the departments, many of them

that some removals must be made at the expira-tion of the Presidential term, to create vacancies,

even if the civil service regulations are violated.

WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 2-1 A. M.

For New England and the Middle States frest and brisk northerly to westerly winds. lower temperature and generally clear weather; for the States, east of the Mississippi, falling temperature, light to fresh northerly and westerly winds and generally clear weather: from and the Ohio Valley to the Upper Lakes and Lake

and the Ohio Valley to the Upper Lakes and Lake
Erie diminishing pressure, higher temperature,
winds gradually backing to westerly and southerly,
but generally clear and cold weather.
The Signal Office reports the following temperatures at eleven P. M. last night:—
Duluth, 4 degrees below zero; Escamaba, 2
degrees, below; Keokuk, 4 degrees below; Kingaton, Canada, 5 degrees below; Marquette, Mich., 5
degree below; Milwaukee, 1 degree below; Montreal, 2 degrees below; Port Dover, 4 degrees
below; Port Stanley, 9 degrees below; Langeen,
2 degrees below; St. Paul, 10 degrees below;
Toronto, 6 degrees below; Quebec, 11 degrees
below; Fort Garry, 15 degrees below.

NO SNOW OBSTRUCTION ON THE UNION PA CIFIC RAILROAD.

Colonel McComb, of the Alta California, left San Francisco on the 24th of January, and reached New York yesterday noon—a little over eight days from California. He reports a slight fall of snow west of Ogden on Sunday morning, but no obstruction from drifting during the whole trip, though the tion from dritting during the whole trip, though the
face of the country is cevered with snow for 2,700
miles. Near Percy, in the former "snow brockade," the train was delayed by a "dead engine"—
that is, the water froze in the pumps and it was
impossible to make steam. An engine from a
freight train came up, but before the requisite assistance was given that engine "died out" also,
Locomotives were sent out from Percy to convey
the train, but no attempt was made to regain the
lost time through extra speed, the rails being
brittle with frost. The season appears to be very
favorable for travel on the great Facific railroads,
with less detention than on this side of Chicago.

A SNOW IN NEVADA.

VIRGINIA CITY, Feb. 1, 1873. A snow storm of twenty hours' duration has just ceased. The snow is eighteen inches deep. ANOTHER OF SHAW'S VICTIMS DEAD.

CAMBRIDGE, N. Y., Feb. 1, 1873. Harriet L. Shaw, the third victim in the Shaw

HAVANA EXCHANGE. Exchange weak, with a downward tendency. On United States, 60 days, currency, 13½ a 14½ premium: 5 abort sight, 15½ a 16 premium: 50 days, gold, 30 a 30½ premium; short sight, 32½ a 33 premium; on London, 41 a 44 premium. Spanish gold, 21 premium.

poisoning case, died to-day. The other three are very low and must soon follow.

"A Widow and Her Casision came to light now A singular instance of superstition came to light now long since, which is thus related —
Going into a neighbor's house, one day last week, I found one of the children suffering from a severe cough, and expressed my opinion that it was a case in which medical assistance should be obtained. The mother of the boy agreed that it was very bad, but said that before calling in a doctor she intended to try a cure that she had long used in similar cases, and never found to fail. On the prescription are being pressed to communicate the prescription are that the charm consisted in the charm consisted i "A Widow and Her Child." being pressed to communicate the prescription gravely informed me that the charm consist "HALE'S HONEY OF HOREHOUND AND TAR."

A.—Herald Branch Office, Brooklyn, corner of Fulton avenue and Boerumstreet. Open from S.A. M. to 9 P. M. On Sunday from S to 9 P. M. A.—Herring's Patent
CHAMPION SAFES,
251 and 252 Broadway, corner of Murray street.

A .- St. Vitus' Dance Curable .- Wattac. W. LAKEMAN, 60 Tillary street, Brooklyn.

A.—Gazzam's
COLLECTION AGENCY, 229 Broadway.
See Financial column of this paper. A.—Eau Angelique, for the Teeth and Gums. BISCOTINE FOOD for infants. DELLUC & CO., 850 Broadway, are the sole proprietors and manufactur-ers. No connection with any other drug store.

Announcement.—Rheumatism, Kidney-complaints and nervous diseases cured. New York Elec-trical Cure. 14 University place. Send for circular.

Ask Your Druggist or Grocer for the BELL SCHNAPPS," the purest stimulant of the age. A.—Wedding and Ball Cards, Paris Styles; Monograms, Orders of Dancing, &c. J. EVERDELL, 302 Broadway. Established 1860.

A Fresh Supply of Dr. O'Brien's Restorer AMERICA No. 2, FOR THE HAIR, just received. HUDNUT'S, Broadway, Herald Building. A.—For Restoring the Original Color of THE HAIR, DISPERSING DANDRUFF AND CLEANS. ING THE SCALP, RESTORER AMERICA IS WITHOUT AN EQUA.

A .- To let a Cold have Its Own Way is to the most stubborn cough or cold you have only to use udictiously DR, JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT. Bass' Ale, in Pints, Now Landing, as 32 10, currency, or in lots to the trade at \$2, ex ship. All the leading brands of Ale and Porter equally low; entire invoice of very choice Cognae Brandy di years' old, purchased at half its value for cash and offered at \$7 per gallon or \$1 50 for full sized bottle, with discounts to the

frade in lots. H. B. KIRK & CO., 69 Fulton st.

Cancer Permanently Cured Without the aid of the knife; no charge until cured perfectly. Address J. E. WALKER, 53 East Thirtieth street. Century Whiskey-The Creme de la

Campo's Infallible Specific.—Suprememedy for Rhenmatism, Neuralgia, Gout.
McKESSON & ROBBINS, 93 Fulton street.

Contracts Made for Future Deliveries of the following leading brands of CHAMPAGNES:—

Pommery & Greno,
Jules Mumm & Co.,
Krug & Co.,
Ruinart Pere & Fils,
Bruch, Foucher & Co. Bruch, Foucher & Co.

S. M. SAUNDERS,
Wine and Spirit Broker,
Vine and Spirit Broker,
Wine and Spirit Broker,
N. B.—Particular attention paid to the purchase and
ale of outside brands of WINES, BRANDIES, &c., &c.

Chapped Hands and Rough Skin Cured by using JUNIPER TAR SOAP, manufactured by CAS WELL, HAZARD & CO., New York. Corns, Bunions, Enlarged Joints, All iscases of the feet, cured by Dr. ZACHARIE, 27 Union

Dr. Pitler's Rheumatic Remedy.— theumatim, Neuralgia permanently eradicated from he system. Advice gratis daily. Il John street. Cir-ulars free.

Exercise.—I. Wood's Gymnasium,
Twenty-eighth street, near Fifth avelue. Special training for dyspepsia, corpulency, nervous debility, gout, ac
Turkish buth, lit cure, boxing, 2c. Open day and even-For Medicinal Use-Century Whiskey.

Golden Hair.—Barker's Aurora, Harmess as water, changes any hair to golden. \$2 50. Broadway, near Thirty-tourth street. Pure and Mellow-Century Whiskey.

Royal Havana Lottery.—New Schema now out. Orders filled, prizes cashed, information fur-nished. Highest rates paid for Spanish bills, Ac. &c. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, 16 Wall street, New York. Royal Havana Lottery.—Prizes Cashed. Circulars sent. J. B. MARTINEZ & CO., 10 Wall street Post office box 4,685.

To the Editor of the New York Herald:-We, the undersigned, Sandy Hook Pilots, having to our surprise read the accusation against Captain STEEN-GRAFE, of the Bremen bark Argonaut, deem it our duty to say that we believe it to be a base fahrication.

We knew Captain STEENGRAFE, as master of barks Coriolan, Stella and Argonaut for the last twenty years, and as we have, in the capacity of pilota, been aboard of his vessel several days, and sometimes a week, we can bear witness to his treatment of passengers, which was always exceedingly kind, and we likewise know Caotain. STEENGRAFE to be a strictly sober man.

We hope you will give this a space in your valuable paper, that the public may be undeceived after the testimony of a few scandal makers, of which there are generally some among a number of passengers.

Try Surbrug's Golden Sceptre, a Deli-Udolpho Wolfe's Schiedam Schnapps

Wedding Cards-104 Fulton Street. WM, EVERDELL'S SONS (established 1819)

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